

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 11, 1916

NUMBER 11

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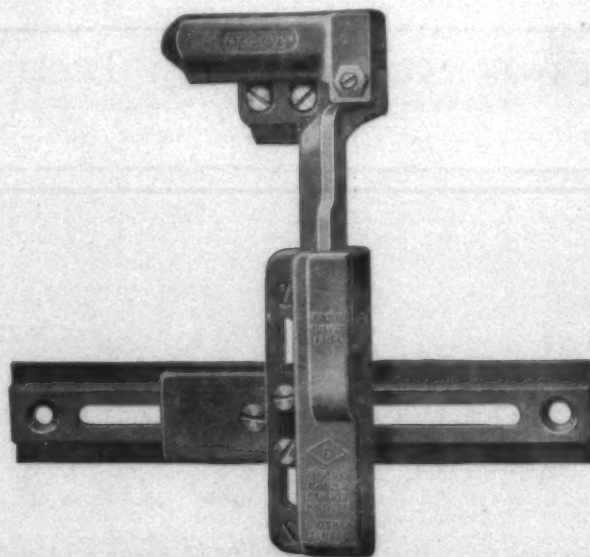
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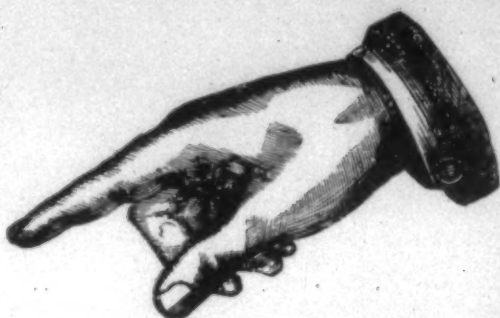
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Indigo Phase of the Dyestuff Situation

Leonard W. Cronkite Before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

The solution of the threatened dye famine at the war's opening presented four aspects, (1) maintenance of supplies from old sources through special international arrangement; (2) acquisition of stocks lodged in other parts of the world; (3) resort to the use of certain vegetable dyes; (4) domestic manufacture. My limited experience has been concerned with the second and third aspects, viz., the shifting of world stocks, especially of the largely used color synthetic indigo, and facilitating the import and use of vegetable or natural indigo.

Synthetic Indigo From China.

Shifting the world stock of synthetic indigo was an operation dependant upon the fact that the Orient, being a large user, had considerable stocks of indigo. The world uses about eighty million pounds of synthetic indigo (basis of the usual 20 per cent. indigo paste), 95 per cent. of which comes from Germany. Of this production, nearly 70 per cent goes to the Orient, 50 per cent. of the total to China alone. China has the largest actual stock, and because of the cheaper class of work for which she uses indigo, there was reason to believe that she might sell, rather than use, her indigo, to nations whose grade of work would enable them to pay a sufficiently high price.

Acting on a cable clue along these lines—the result of many cables, it was possible early in 1915, to offer in this country synthetic indigo for import from China. Against a normal price under 15 cents for paste containing 20 per cent. indigotine, China had to be paid so dearly that the landed American price ranged from 90 cents to \$1.30 per pound, as the operation proceeded through the year. After the quiet sale of a quarter million pounds, offerings became general, and continued through 1915 at advancing prices.

Some imports were made by dealers on a speculative basis; some consumers, therefore, paying for spot delivery from 20 cents to 30 cents per pound more than if they had bought for import. As stocks in the Orient dwindled, a few late lots were bought for import at nearly \$1.50 per pound. Of late, China has asked \$2 per pound for her small remaining holdings, and recent speculative spot prices have ranged from \$1.65 up to this figure. The differ-

ence between these highest figures and about \$1.10 per pound for synthetic indigo, measures the inertia of movement towards natural indigo on the part of those unaccustomed to its use, for the cost of natural indigo per unit of indigotine has all along been approximately equal to a cost for synthetic indigo of not over \$1.10 for 20 per cent. of indigotine, or about 5 1-2 cents per unit.

It is alleged that in exporting from China, a Chinese syndicate forfeited to German houses a pledged indemnity of half a million dollars, the legality of which indemnity has since been called in question. This story is offered without verification. If it is true, as is believed to be the case, that German houses in China were not expected by their parent houses to re-export, there is an explanation of the inertia of German representatives in this country, who must have been acquainted with the presence of stocks in China. While some have hinted that part of China's stocks were "planted" there for the sake of high prices, there seems no verification for any such theory, and it appears baseless. A considerable amount of other dyes have found their way here from China, but the main movement has been in indigo.

It is difficult to exactly estimate what stock of synthetic indigo China had, since in addition to stocks lodged in strong hands principally in Shanghai, native holders inland were found with stocks which they gradually were induced to give up. From the best information obtainable, there was available after the opening of the war, at a price, approximately, 50,000 small casks (of 133 1-3 pounds each, as compared with 400-pound casks used for the American trade), or about six and a half million pounds. Of this amount, Japan is considered to have taken about 6,000 casks (a little of which was sent to the United States before custom entry into Japan, England 10,000 casks, and the United States 25,000 to 30,000 casks, (or between three or four million pounds to this country). This last figure is based on personal knowledge respecting over 12,000 casks (about 1,600,000 pounds), and respecting the balance of the statements and reports from other importers.

These imports, together with some

imports of natural indigo, gave the United States very nearly its usual year's supply of indigo in 1915.

As some have found, the operation was not without risk. Bankers were not enthusiastic at advancing on a commodity involving many times its normal value, and a form susceptible of adulteration. Some consumers received choice Chinese mud dyed blue, at \$1 a pound. In some instances, slight adulteration with calcium carbonate was found. In a few cases, the product consisted, apparently, of scrapings from indigo vats. In some cases, where seals were intact, there was evidence that native patience had drilled small holes and extracted indigo, replacing with adulterants. These exceptional cases concerned only a few portions of lots in which good houses had been imposed on by natives. In the main shipments have been standard and to the credit of the Chinese and Japanese exporters involved.

In nearly all cases, weights were enormously short by reason of drying out of moisture, but the indigo paste was correspondingly concentrated above 20 per cent.

So-called "Chinese indigo" a natural extract containing hardly over 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. indigotine was not found safe to import.

It is a satisfactory retrospect, in a situation where profits taken have often been entirely out of proportion to the total economic warrants of the service performed by the seller, that the profits realized from this synthetic indigo movement were so fair as to receive the approval of buyers themselves.

Natural Indigo Movements.

Shortly after the war opened, fearing the stoppage of supplies of synthetic indigo from Germany, those American buyers, accustomed to the use of natural indigo, bought fairly heavily from England as soon as the embargo early placed on indigo by Great Britain was partially lifted through the issuance of special permits to ship dealing with each particular sale. Later, feeling that after all, German sources would be kept open, this country sold its purchases of natural indigo back to England at a profit, almost on their landing here. On the final stoppage, however, of supplies from Germany during 1915, this indigo was gradually bought back for the United

States at slightly higher prices, the repurchase proceeding too slowly because of the temporary easing of the situation due to the flow of synthetic indigo from China during 1915.

Supply of Natural Indigo.

With the practical exhaustion of synthetic supplies for sale by early 1916, at anything like 5 and 6 cents per unit of indigotine, users all over the world are looking to natural indigo. The planted supply, before the introduction of synthetic, once enormous, had gone down to less than about one-eighth the world's consumption of synthetic compared on the basis of 20 per cent. indigotine; and even with the impetus given by the war to increased planting in 1915, the supply has been little increased by reason of flood damage the past season.

There is in sight, or just recently has been, natural indigo to an amount equivalent to only about twelve million pounds of 20 per cent. synthetic, against a normal consumption of synthetic of eighty million pounds, plus perhaps ten million pounds equivalent of natural indigo. Over against this fact of a small visible supply is to be considered, of course, that at the price, the world's consumption is greatly decreased, the Orient which normally uses 70 per cent. of the total synthetic production, now calling for only limited quantities of indigo.

The European and American demand, recently has absorbed practically all the Kurpah indigo available, and a large part of the Bengal and Oudes (all India indigos), whereas the rather negligible South American output is nearly sold, the small and rather low grade Mexican output being scarcely a factor.

Kinds and Values.

India is, of course, the main source in point of both quantity and quality, though in point of quality Javas are of great excellence. Of India indigo, Bengals are of first importance, being of highest indigotine content, and in other respects so desirable, that they have always commanded a premium even for grades no higher in indigotine content than say Kurpah indigo. Bengals will run from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent., and even higher in indigotine. In this year's markets they have commanded from 5 1-2

(Continued on Page 6).

DO COMBERS REMOVE SHORT FIBRES?

W. E. Hatch and William Smith Before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

There has recently been considerable discussion as to what the comber does to the cotton fibres as they pass through the machine. It has generally been considered heretofore by textile men that in passing cotton through the comber considerable of the short fibre is removed, but this has been denied recently by high authority. We, who believe that the comber does do what has always been claimed for it, will try to show by this paper, based on an exhaustive series of tests, that our belief is not without justification.

Let us consider first how the comber acts upon the cotton in addition to removing short fibres. It removes the small bunches, nits, leaf and other foreign matter, which may have passed through the card, straightens out the fibres, and lays them parallel. In straightening out the matted or snarled fibres the comber will break more or less of them, according to their condition as they come to the needles. Some of these broken fibres will pass through with the good fibre, especially those broken by the detaching roll in drawing the fibres through the top comb.

In passing through the machine the front ends of the fibres are combed by the cylinder needles passing through them while the tail ends are held by the nipper. When the combing by the cylinder is finished the top comb drops into the

fibre, the detaching roll grips the front ends, protrude through the comb needles, and draws them forward through the comb. While this is being done the feed roll is feeding forward a small amount of lap (usually about 4-4 inch). The nippers being open at this time, the detaching roll draws the long fibres from the tuft held by the feed roll; any fibres which are too short to pass beyond the needles of the top comb are held back by it together with any small bunches, etc. The nipper then closes and carries the tuft of fibre down into the path of the cylinder needles, which comb through it and take out any short fibre not held by the nippers; it also straightens out the long fibres for the next draw. The object of the top comb is to hold back any fibre or other matter not required to pass through to the front of the machine. The object of the cylinder is to remove the short fibre and other matter which were held back by the top comb and to straighten out the long fibre.

There are several settings or changes which will alter the amount of waste taken out, the principal ones being the position of the top comb and the nippers. The greater the distance from the top comb to the nipper the greater the amount of waste removed and the longer the fibre in the waste. To get the best results in combing, the top comb should be as close to the leather de-

taching roll as possible without touching, and as close to the segment as possible. The nipper should then be set according to the amount of waste required. For high per cent of waste set the nipper wide; for low per cent of waste set close. The distance from top comb to nipper has more effect on the per cent of waste removed than any other setting.

The following tests were made to show the per cent of waste taken out, using different stock, different settings, and different conditions.

The first test was made to show that the comber does remove short fibres. In making the test a good even running cotton, 1½-inch staple was used, and a certain amount of colored short fibre added. The short fibre was mixed at the lap machine before going to the comber. The colored stock was prepared by running a light lap on the picker, unrolling it and folding it over so as to make a strip 8 inches wide. This was fed at the back of the card, which was geared to make a 25-grain per yard sliver. The trumpet was removed from the front calendar rolls and the web run through the width of the rolls, making a thin ribbon about 6 inches wide, weighing 25 grains per yard. This ribbon of colored stock was fed in between two laps on the lap machine or laid on the top of the two laps. In making the lap for the comber two laps weighing 250 grains per yard were

doubled together and either one or two thicknesses of the colored stock run in between them or laid on them at regular intervals, running about 1½ yards of white stock, then ¾ yards with the colored mixed in. With one thickness of colored stock there was about 4.75 per cent; with two thicknesses, 9 per cent.

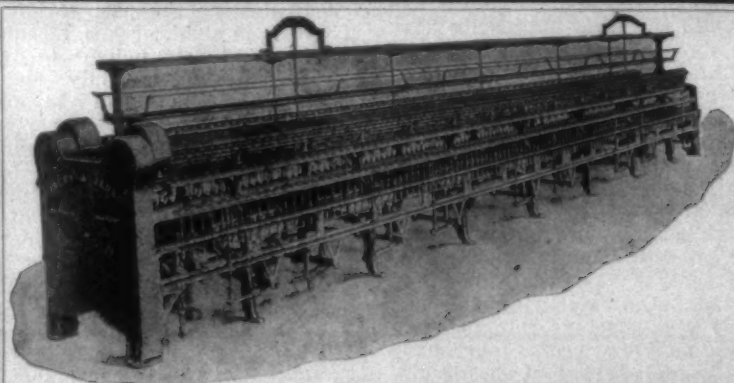
This lap was then run in the Na-smith comber, using the regular settings with the nipper set 8/32 of an inch from the detaching roll. The top comb was set as close to the leather detaching roll as possible without touching, with the points of the needles 1/16 of an inch from the steel detaching roll. The feed ratchet was set to take five teeth. The per cent of waste was taken several times while running with this setting, giving the following results:

Test No. 1:

Average per cent of waste when running all white...	7.78
Average per cent of waste with 9 per cent colored between the laps	14.8
Average per cent of waste with 9 per cent colored laid on top	15.4
This showed an increase of 1.02 per cent waste with the colored stock between the white, and 7.62 per cent with the colored stock laid on top.	

Test No. 2.

The nippers were then changed to 13/32 of an inch and all other set-



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lings made the same as on Test No. 1, with the following results:

Average per cent, all white..	12.3
Average per cent with 9 per cent colored between.....	18.98
Average per cent with 9 per cent colored on top.....	19.5
Average per cent with 4.75 per cent colored between..	15.7
Average per cent with 4.75 per cent colored on top.....	16.5

This shows an increase of 6.68 per cent, with 9 per cent colored between; 7.2 per cent with 9 per cent colored on top; 3.4 per cent with 4.75 per cent colored between, and 4.2 per cent with 4.75 per cent colored laid on top.

These tests showed that the per cent of waste was increased in each by the addition of short stock to the lap. In changing from white to mixed the change could easily be seen, the sliver at the front showing a slight bluish cast and the waste changing from white to blue and being much thicker while the colored stock was running through. The color showed in a straight line across the waste as soon as the colored stock passed to the cylinder needles.

Test No. 3.

The next test, or No. 3, was made by changing the distance from the nipper to the top comb and detaching roll, keeping all other settings the same all through. The first setting was made with nipper 14/32 of an inch from the detaching roll and then closing up 1/32 of an inch at each test down to 8/32 of an inch, with the following results:

Nipper set 14/32 of an inch, average per cent	17.6
Nipper set 13/32 of an inch, average per cent.....	15.87
Nipper set 12/32 of an inch, average per cent.....	14.7
Nipper set 11/32 of an inch, average per cent.....	13.25
Nipper set 10/32 of an inch, average per cent.....	12.06
Nipper set 9/32 of an inch, average per cent.....	10.05
Nipper set 8/32 of an inch, average per cent.....	7.7

This test shows that with the nippers set close the average per cent was 7.7, and without changing the amount of combing the percentage of waste was increased to 17.6 or 9.9 per cent. The only change made in the setting was the distance from nipper to top comb and detaching roll. The waste or noils made with the closest setting was practically all short fibre, gradually increasing as the nippers were opened.

Test No. 4.

Test No. 4 was made by setting the nippers to 8/3 of an inch, the top comb as close to the detaching roll as possible. The per cent of waste was taken several times at this setting, then the nippers were opened to 13/32 of an inch, without resetting the top comb. This kept the top comb at the same distance from the nippers, but farther away from the detaching roll. The per cent was taken several times with this setting; then the comb was set in its correct position, or as near the detaching roll as possible with the following results:

Nipper set to 8/32 of an inch, average per cent	7.8
Nipper set to 13/32 of an inch, top comb same.....	11.

Nipper set to 13/32 of an inch, top comb set..... 16.5
This shows that the distance from the nipper to the top comb has the greater effect on the amount of waste taken out.

Test No. 5.

Test No. 5 was made by feeding forward different amounts per nip, commencing with four teeth on feed ratchet, feeding 2 of an inch er nip; then changing to five teeth, or .25 of an inch per nip; then six teeth, or .30 of an inch per nip, with the following results:

Feeding four teeth or .2 or an inch per nip, average per cent.	15.75
Feeding five teeth or .25 to an inch per nip, average per cent	15.6
Feeding six teeth or .30 of an inch per nip, average per cent	16.26

Test No. 6.

Test No. 6 was made using differ-

ent top combs, with the following results:

Single top combs 28's needles set 55 per inch, average per cent	18.5
Single top combs 30's needles of 72 per inch, average per cent	20.65
Single top combs flat needles No. 23 x 29, set 63 per inch	19.1
Single top combs flat needles No. 21 x 27, set 46 per inch	17.5
Double top comb 28's needles set 55 per in.....	17.
Single same setting.....	16.7

Test No. 7.

Test No. 7 was made for strength of yarn with nippers set close, taking out a low per cent of waste, and set wide, taking out a high per cent, with the following results:

Counts	Break
Nipper set at 8/32 of inch, average per cent 9.36.....	593.8 34.7

Nipper set at 14/32 of an inch, average

per cent 17.9..... 60.37 37.1
The comparative break for the close setting would have been 33.89; that is, if the 59.38 had sized 60.37, the same as the wide setting, the break should have been 33.89 instead of 34.7, showing an increase in the breaking strength of the wide setting over the close setting of 3.21 pounds, or about 9 per cent.

Test No. 8.

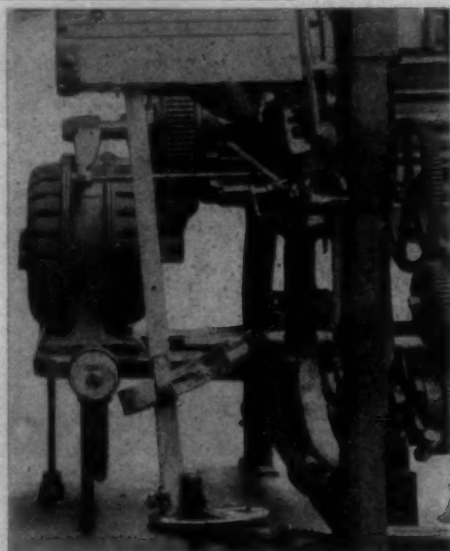
Test No. 8 was made with different humidity conditions, first running with the air dry, then changing to moist, with the following results:

Temperature	Relative	Actual	Average per cent
71	47	3.9	11.3
73	64.7	5.7	10.7

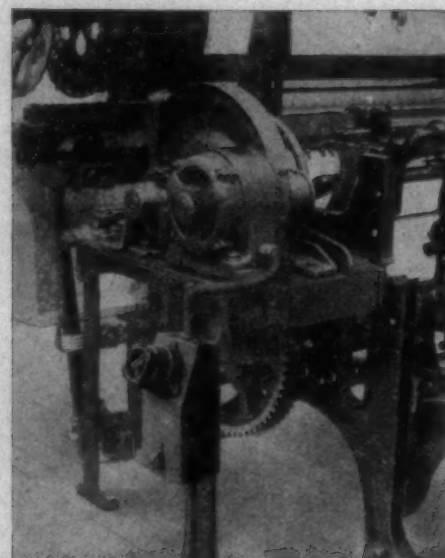
This shows a slight increase when running with dry conditions.

(Continued on Page 7.)

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The Indigo Phase of the Dyestuff Situation.

(Continued from Page 3).

to 7 cents per unit of indigotine, the higher concentrations commanding a more than proportionately higher price.

Nearly all the Bengal marks from the better factories were taken over by the British government for distribution under its supervision, and all other indigo sales from India or England have been made only under condition of special government permits being granted. The system has enabled the British government to keep a rein on the situation, to be tightened at any desirable moment. While since the embargo early in the war, permits have been fairly freely granted, there is some indication that until the condition of the next and possibly increased natural indigo crop is known the embargo may soon again become operative.

In point of value for the money for average purposes, good Kurpah indigo has been the best natural indigo under war conditions. It has been obtainable at about 5 cents per unit of indigotine, running from 40 to 55 per cent. (and occasionally 60 per cent.) indigotine.

Variations and Tests.

Unlike synthetic indigo, which is made to a specific percentage of indigotine (usually 20 per cent.), natural indigo is a very broad term in respect of quality and character.

In addition to wide variations in indigotine content, natural indigo furnishes marked varieties of shade, great differences in hardness and foreign matter present, and in difficulty of extraction of the theoretical strength. For this reason it has naturally been the custom to buy on sample and test only; but during the rapid movements of this war market, indigo lots have moved too rapidly to allow of this procedure. Therefore, unprecedentedly, this country is buying on cabled description and general specification only. It is a tribute to British methods of business that shipments secured in this way from houses whose experience entitles them to do the business, have been of a high order, and the money was paid before we had the goods.

The testing of natural indigo is subject to several corrections sometimes overlooked. In general practice, results from different laboratories are likely to disagree, the consumer sometimes feeling injured, when in fact he has received full value.

To begin with, different chests and even parts of the same chest of indigo (especially Kurpahs), often fail to show uniform tests even within 10 per cent. in extreme cases. Testing single lumps, as is constantly done, is misleading up to at least 5 per cent; average lots only should be used for arriving at a fair valuation test. Further, unless an exact standard procedure is determined on, the difference in results from two laboratories will be accentuated. Two good laboratories have recently been known to be 6 per cent apart in testing the indigotine content of two halves of the same lump. Out of this condition has come an

agreed English testing procedure, and the authoritative dictum of such English tests as the Perkins test is generally regarded as fair and final, regardless of the apparent findings of a home laboratory. While it is poor business to attempt exact guarantee of the percentage of valuable constituent in a natural product, the general average should and can accord with the general sale representation, if houses will be careful of their foreign sources.

As natural indigo contains from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. of moisture, and under various conditions may lose, or gain moisture, comparative tests at different times or places should be made only with reference to a moisture-free or dry basis. Otherwise, as is frequently the case in disputes, wide differences in percentages of indigotine will appear to be shown. In indigo, from reliable sources received in good condition, either short or long weights are possible because of either loss or gain of moisture. Within reasonable limits buyers should recognize this explanation.

The use of natural indigo is not quite so simple as that of synthetic. It requires grinding, though in the absence of grinding equipment, the work can be done elsewhere at a small cost. In some cases, to obtain the full theoretical indigotine content in practical use, requires a complete and through-going dyeing equipment, comprising parts made with special reference to the nature of natural indigo; but in general, natural and synthetic may be regarded as interchangeable.

Even after the general adoption of standard synthetic indigo, controversy continued as to the relative merits of natural and synthetic indigo for certain purposes, a controversy now reviving in England. Natural indigo has continued to be used for certain purposes; and there are users here using both, who affirm that in practice a unit of indigotine from natural indigo proves slightly more economical tinctorially than one artificially produced. It is stated on good contemporary English authority that some English users have already determined to continue to use natural indigo even after the war, because of its rediscovered superiority for certain special purposes. This is not affirmed as of general application. Normally the United States uses about 10 per cent. of the world's production of synthetic indigo, and a comparatively small portion of the output of natural indigo. With the relatively large importations of synthetic indigo lodged in China, and with the recent fairly liberal purchases of natural indigo from the latest crop, there is no immediate indigo famine in this country among large forehanded users, nor should be for a few months to come save among small consumers. But aside from what little natural indigo still remains unsold, there will be no more until the new crop available in early 1917.

New Sources.

New production of synthetic indigo has been rumored in this country, but at only a small rate of production not ready for some time.

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and at a price necessarily very high not yet openly stated. The Japanese dye industry, subsidized by the government, is encountering difficulties due to lack of trained dye chemists, and moreover the government has for a time forbade export of new colors. England is actually producing not only indigo to perhaps one-fourth her own needs, but other colors, but none of these will be available until after the war because of the use of the necessary intermediate products for explo-

sives. It is apparently undoubted that England will be competitor in the world's dye markets after peace is resumed.

How far this country has got towards a solution of the complex problem of dye manufacture, and how far it is desirable to attempt this industry, others are more competent to judge.

It is likely that towards the temporary amelioration of our dye difficulties, a little more could have been accomplished by a more prompt and cooperative search of the world's markets for available stocks, and by an attempt to facilitate exchanges of dyes between domestic consumers without the interposition of so many needless intermediaries, the introduction of so much salt adulteration, and the payment of such exorbitant intermediate profits. The country needed a war to teach it the value of prompt, cooperative, protective action between government, industries, private sellers, and private consumers.

Does the Comber Remove Short Fibres?

(Continued on Page 5).

Test No. 9.

Test No. 9 was made using a different number of processes of drawing before combing, using 1, 2 and 3 processes between the card and sliver lap machines, with the following results:

1 process of drawing, average per cent	13.7
2 processes of drawing, average per cent	10.44
3 processes of drawing, average per cent	9.48

This shows a difference of 3.26 per cent between 1 and 2 processes and .86 per cent between 2 and 3. With two processes of drawing, the lap ran off well on the comber; with three processes the lap licked considerably.

Test No. 10.

Test No. 10 was made using two different weight laps, one weighing 500 grains per yard, the other 600 grains per yard, with the following results:

500 grains per yard, average per cent	12.47
600 grains per yard, average per cent	13.2

This shows an increase of .83 per cent when running the heavy lap.

The above tests were all made on the Nasmith comber with the following general settings:

No. 1. Cylinder set with front of plain segment $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the steel detaching roll at $2\frac{1}{2}$ on index.

No. 2. Nipper crank stud at $37\frac{1}{2}$ on index.

No. 3. Nipper plate to detaching roll from $8/32$ of an inch to $14/32$ of an inch at 19 on index.

No. 4. Nipper to cylinder needles to $25/1000$ of an inch at 33 on index.

No. 5. Nipper to open No. 27 on index.

No. 6. Amount nipper to open $12/32$ of an inch at No. 19 on index.

No. 7. Top comb needles set $1/16$ of an inch from the steel detaching roll, and the depth set so that a $6/1000$ gauge under the points raised the gauge $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the front of the comb arm.

No. 8. Feed rolls set as far back

as the slots would allow.

No. 9. Detaching roll to move back at 1 on index.

No. 10. Leather detaching roll set as close to top comb as possible without touching, and to swing backward at 20 on index.

No. 11. Roll clutch to move at 38 on index, and to be fully in at 10 on index.

These settings are the same as given in the general instructions sent out with the machine with the exception of setting No. 1. This setting is given in the instructions as $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at $2\frac{1}{2}$ on index. This is right for short and medium length cotton, but for long cotton it takes out too much long fibre with the waste. This is caused by the tail ends of the fibres which are held by the detaching rolls being caught by the rear rows of needles on the cylinder pulling them out and passing them out with the waste. By setting the cylinder 1 inch forward this is avoided.

Tests Made on the Old Style Heilmann Comber.

The following tests were made on this machine to show the difference in amount of waste removed with different settings and with short stock mixed in with the long. The same method was used in mixing the short stock as on the Nasmith comber.

Test No. 1.

Test No. 1 was made using a 28-grain lap of white cotton and mixing 10 per cent of short colored stock, with the following result:

Running all white cotton, average per cent	18.7
Running 10 per cent colored short, average per cent	27.2

The following settings were used in making the above test:

No. 1. Cylinders set with front of segment $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from detaching roll at 5 on index.

No. 2. Feed roll from detaching roll, $1-15/16$ inches.

No. 3. Nipper plate from detaching roll $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 4. Stop screws from nipper stands $5/16$ of an inch.

No. 5. Nipper from cylinder needles 21 gauge.

No. 6. Nipper to close at 9 on index.

No. 7. Top comb set at 30 degrees to a 21 gauge from segment, and as close to leather roll as possible.

No. 8. Top comb down at 4 1-2 on index.

No. 9. Feed to commence at $4\frac{1}{2}$ on index.

No. 10. Detaching roll to move forward at 6.

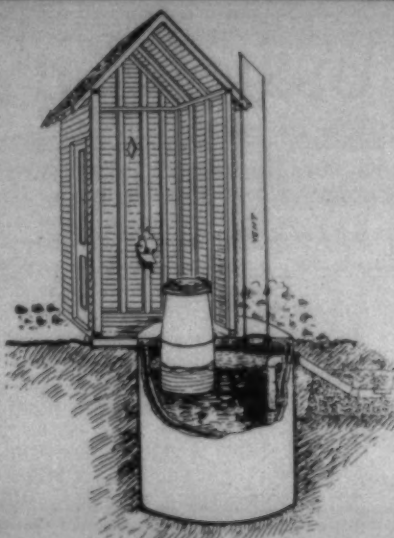
Test No. 2.

Test No. 2 was made by changing the position of the top feed roll, first setting it as far back as possible, then as far forward as possible, with the following results:

Top feed roll set back, average per cent	18.
Top feed roll set forward, average per cent	16.7

This is a setting that is not usually considered as affecting the amount of waste taken out. In a great many cases, when moving the bottom feed roll for different length cotton or different weight laps, the top feed

(Continued on Page 9.)



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Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.	118 Outfits
Caraleigh Cotton Mills, Raleigh, N. C.	50 Outfits
Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.	100 Outfits
P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	100 Outfits
Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.	27 Outfits
Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.	20 Outfits

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Carder.

Editor:

Please allow me a small space to give my ideas about putting on card clothing. If you put on rubber faced card clothing at 350 pounds pressure, you will not have to draw it the second time.

However, if you put on duck faced clothing, it ought to be done at 350 pounds pressure, pulled off and run on again the second time at 250 pounds pressure and you will not have to draw it any more.

W. M. S.

Answer to Alabama.

Editor:

Answering inquiry regarding cost to produce 26-2 ply warp and skein the following is of interest, as it represents accurate and actual cost in North Carolina when operating 66 hours per week.

Carding	0072
Spinning	0070
S. R. & W.	0056
Twisting	0041
General	0025
Supplies	0024
Expense	0007
Fuel	0095
Administrative	0036

Total

Under most favorable conditions over a period of four (4) weeks from time to time the following labor cost was obtained:

Carding	65
Spinning	59
S. R. & W.	44
Twisting	40
General	25

Total

Production per spindle over a year's time averaged 33 lbs. per 11 hours. Carolina middling cotton was used exclusively, and help conditions were unfavorable. 12 1-2 cents per side was paid on spinning and twisting, and other labor in proportion.

Cost.

In a New Form.

There is not much left of the original Keating child labor bill as bar-

bered by the Senate committee. The Houston Post hits it about right when it says, "all of its provisions were rejected except the caption." An entirely new bill was written as a substitute. In this substitute many of the drastic provisions of the Keating bill are omitted. The penalty that had been placed on products of mills shipped out of the state, when children had a hand in the manufacture of such goods and the penalizing of purchasers in other States of such goods, are stricken out, because the committee thinks the courts would be likely to hold that there is nothing noxious in the goods, themselves and their sale cannot be forbidden as a protection to the public. The Senate bill penalizes the manufacturer or dealer within the State of production who may ship any goods out of the State where children of unlawful age are worked, or where children are worked at unlawful hours. The age limit is under 14 years and the time limit is eight hours for children from 14 to 16 years of age. But after all, it seems to be the same old Keating bill in a new form.—Charlotte Observer.

Reputation

A good reputation is better than a gold mine, for that may cease to produce any moment, but a person with a good reputation can always make it pay dividends. A man is not judged solely by the amount of money he has, but by how he acquired it. If he gets it honestly he is looked up to and is respected by every one, but if he gained it through dishonest methods, the mere fact of having the money does not make him a MAN that is respected among those that know him.

When a man's reputation is all right he can get help anywhere, no matter whether he has money or not; people will trust him and help him along on the road to success, knowing he is honest and will do as he says he will. Men who, on the other hand, practice shabby methods are not trusted by any body, and soon reach the end of their rope.

"A guilty Conscience is its own accuser", and it does not make any difference where he is, his appearance and conscience will give him away.

It is an easy matter to go down hill, but you will find it difficult to climb up, or to regain the ground you once lost. Don't make the first misstep, and you will find it just as easy to gain and stay at the top of the ladder, so far as your reputation is concerned, as it is to slide down to the bottom, for having once been partly up, if you slip and fall you will find it very difficult to regain your former position, no matter how hard you may try.

You may not get as many dollars as you would like in the start, but in the end you will gain a greater number, and remember that old and true saying—"Come easy and go easy." Any thing that is dishonestly acquired soon takes wings and flies away, and with it reputation, which takes away the power to get more. Even though you may not swim along fast as you would like, keep your reputation good for the "minority often beats the majority" in the end. Even your path may be full of rough stones, just push them out of the way, for there are diamonds at the end if you live right and be honest, both with yourself and others, and this is the surest, if not the quickest way to success. Money does not mean success; but success nearly always means money, and a person always attains the success he deserves. This applies in our daily labors and if we all should strive honestly and fervently to do the right thing by ourselves, and our employers and our fellow-man, we could look the world square in the face and truthfully say that we owe no man and in living this way we would be rewarded bountifully.

Quality means value, as much in a man as it would in a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes, therefore any person who possesses good qualities and develops them becomes more valuable each succeeding day, not only to himself and those dependent on him, but to his employers as well. Quality can only be determined by a man's former

reputation, and by trying him out personally. You have no doubt often heard the remark that "so and so has good qualities." have you not? He has been tried and found true as steel.

It is easy to develop and improve your good qualities and they will shine like a diamond and will be seen by one and all, and as they appear one by one, you will mount the steps of SUCCESS. Bad qualities develop themselves without any effort, and we all have to fight with ourselves constantly to gain the mastery over them and to bring out and strengthen the good ones instead. Remember that there are discouragements, delays and hard knocks in every man's path, and the only way to attain the goal of success is to overcome them, one and all, regardless of what your work may be, or how difficult they may be to overcome.

It is an easy matter to slide down hill, but it requires a constant effort to get to the top. Cultivate your Character and build it up to the highest point possible, for a good Character is a person's best asset. Also try with all your power both day and night to make a success, and let no obstacle turn you aside, and sooner or later you will win and look back at the multitude you have distanced and cry "come on" Success is with the hustler always. Quality (honesty) in a person is easily distinguishable by people who have "eyes to see and minds to understand" as it is in a diamond. It has a distinguished mark of its own that cannot be effectively imitated.

So it is our duty to give our employers the very best we can and bring success to all. Look for it and you will find it. Success is knocking at your door.—Covington Mill Facts.

Mollohon Mills, Newberry, S. C.

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Do Rovers Remove Short Fibres?

(Continued from Page 7).

same position. The position of the roll will be allowed to remain in the top roll affects the distance from the bite of the feed roll to the bite of the detaching roll.

Test No. 3.

Test No. 3 was made with the nipper and feed roll in different positions, with the following results:

With nipper set $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from detaching roll and feed roll $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from detaching roll, the average per cent was 17.

With nipper set $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from detaching roll and feed set $1\frac{15}{16}$ inches from detaching roll, the average per cent was 18.5.

When making this test the position of the top roll was not changed. This shows a much shorter range of change than was made on the Na-smith machine. Settings were made with nippers $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches from detaching roll and with feed roll $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{13}{16}$ inches, but the detaching roll would not draw the cotton through and a high per cent of waste was made.

Test No. 4.

Test No. 4 was made by changing the angle of the top comb with the following results:

Angle of top comb 35 degrees
average per cent..... 18.

Angle of top comb 35 de-
gress, average per cent.... 13.7

This shows an increase of 4.3 per cent, with the increase in angle of comb.

This setting will usually make the greatest difference in the amount of waste removed.

Test No. 5.

Test No. 5 was made by changing the time of feeding forward and time of dropping the top comb, with the following results:

Feeding at 4.5 comb down
4.5, average per cent..... 17.7

Feeding at 5.5 comb down 4.5,
average per cent..... 22.

Feeding 5.5 comb down 5,
average per cent..... 20.

Feeding at 5.5, comb down 5.5,
average per cent..... 18.5

This shows that the time of feeding and top comb dropping both affect the amount of waste removed. Feeding earlier or later is one of the usual ways of changing the amount of waste, but will not always give the results required unless the time of dropping the comb and nipping is correct. In the above test feeding was made at $5\frac{1}{2}$ which is very late. With the feed commencing at $5\frac{1}{2}$, it would not be completed before the detaching was completed or the nipper closed, unless both of these timings were made late, and would give a large amount of long fibre in the waste. The time of feeding forward is usually from 4 to 5 on index, and the time of top comb dropping should not be later than 5.

Test No. 6.

Test No. 6 was made by closing the nippers at different times, with the following results:

Nippers closing at $8\frac{1}{4}$, aver-
age per cent..... 17.1

Nippers closing at 9, aver-
age per cent..... 17.5

Nippers closing at $9\frac{1}{4}$, aver-
age per cent..... 19.

This shows an increase of waste

with the nippers closing later, the greatest difference being between $8\frac{1}{4}$ and $9\frac{1}{4}$. This setting will not always give the same result, as it depends to some extent on the time of detaching. If detaching is late, closing nippers late will not change the per cent of waste. Increasing the amount of waste removed by this method does not increase the quality of the work produced, as the increase is usually long fibre.

The changes, which give the best results on the Heilmann comb, are changing angle of top comb, position of top comb, distance from detaching roll to nipper plate and time of feeding. The time of dropping the top comb and time of closing the nippers will also affect the amount of waste, but changing at these points is not good practice. If top comb is dropped too late, it will allow parts of the fibre to pass through without being combed properly. By changing the time of nipping later to increase the amount of waste makes a ragged break between the detaching roll and the nipper, which leaves some loose long fibres in the fringe of the lap at the nippers which will be combed out by the cylinder needles and go into the waste.

Tests Made on the Whitin High Speed Comber.

Tests were made on this comber similar to those made on the old style Heilmann machine with practically the same results.

Test No. 1 was made using a 4501 grain lap, adding 35 grains or 7.2 per cent of colored short stock. With nipper plate set $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches from detaching roll, and feed roll set $1\frac{15}{16}$ inches from detaching roll, with the following results:

Average per cent running all
white 13.4

Average per cent, running
with colored added..... 20.5

Showing an increase of 7.1 per cent when running with the colored short stock added.

Test No. 2 was made using a 400-grain lap, adding 30 grains, or 7 per cent of colored short stock with nipper set $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches from detaching roll, and feed roll set 2 inches from detaching roll, with the following results:

Average per cent running all
white 14.4

Average per cent running
with colored added..... 20.3

An increase of 5.9 per cent when running with the colored stock added.

Test No. 4 would seem to show that practically all the colored stock was removed, while in test No. 2, with a lighter lap and wider setting, less of the colored stock was removed. This might be accounted for by the weight of the lap with the colored stock added being too heavy for the setting used and the detaching roll not drawing properly, allowing some long fibres to go into the waste, so that all the increase in the per cent was not due to colored stock.

The above tests show, first, that the amount of short fibre in the stock affects the amount of waste taken out, also that certain changes in the settings affect the amount.

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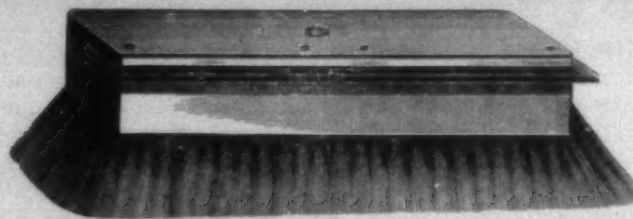
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THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1916.

The Asheville Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held on June 16th and 17th at Asheville, N. C.

The success of the Southern Textile Exposition held at Greenville, S. C., last November has brought the Southern Textile Association into national prominence and also caused a very large increase in the membership. We predict that the Asheville meeting will be unusually well attended by reason of the present live interest in the association.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at the meeting in Asheville last summer know that it is a most enjoyable place for a meeting and that plenty of amusement will be afforded.

Asheville is really the most central and conveniently located point for a meeting of the Southern Textile Association for not only is it located close to the cotton manufacturing section of North Carolina, but is even closer to the mill section of South Carolina. The members from Alabama and Tennessee can reach Asheville with a short trip by way of Knoxville while the Georgia members have a short cut by way of Canton, Ga., and Bryson City, N. C.

Unconstitutional Legislation.

At a recent dinner held in Washington, D. C., by the National Association for Constitutional Government, Senator Lodge and other speakers advocated a campaign of education in behalf of the support and defense of the constitution.

Mr. Lodge stated that a degenerative process had been most marked in the last five years and that matters have reached such a state, in view of the upheaval throughout the world that the very life of democracy is at stake. He did not mean that American democracy would be swept away at one swoop or that the Constitution would be abolished as a whole. But the demands embodied in propositions now before Congress and the astonishing numerical strength of the voters supporting these dangerous proposals were such as to leave no doubt that the process, unless checked, would result in undermining and destroying the American system of government as established by the Constitution and interpreted by such men as Abraham Lincoln.

He urged the organization of associations throughout the country to combat the heresies of evil or ignorant men who think they can devise

a better government than that devised by the founders of this republic and stated that the reckless demands for changes which would destroy the very liberties for which reformers are contending are so strongly supported by so many persons that there can no longer be any doubt that the Constitution is really unknown to a vast number of Americans. He said that they do not understand the consequences of what they demand.

We would suggest to Senator Lodge and the members of the National Association for Constitutional Government that no bill has recently been introduced in Congress that would do more to undermine the constitution than the Keating Bill, which is now before the Senate.

Apparently an effort to regulate interstate commerce, the Keating Child Labor Bill seeks to regulate manufacture in several states in direct violation of the purpose of the Constitution at the time the States were united.

The Keating Bill would not only stop interstate commerce in goods manufactured under certain conditions but provides inspectors who shall see that these special conditions shall prevail.

These inspectors or Federal policemen, being clothed with Federal powers, will not have to abide by or pay attention to State laws regulating manufacture and we will have our manufacturing establishments regulated and policed by the Federal Government in direct violation of the Constitution which was the agreement under which the several States entered the Union.

If the goods which our cotton mills are manufacturing were injurious to people of other States or were in any way fraudulent or fraudulently branded, the Government could stop their interstate shipment because one State can not permit its citizens to injure or defraud the citizens of another State.

No one can claim that cotton goods or yarns are injurious in themselves or that our mills are seeking to defraud the people of other States and the Keating Bill will unquestionably violate the Constitution.

If it is Constitutional to prohibit the interstate shipment of goods manufactured by children under certain ages if will be constitutional to prohibit interstate shipment of goods manufactured by persons not members of labor unions and it is practically certain that such a law will soon follow, in fact, it is generally understood that the labor unions consider the Keating Bill as a entering wedge for such legislation.

A bill will also be introduced making it unconstitutional to make interstate shipments of goods manufactured by persons without certain educational qualifications and there is as much reason for such legislation as for the present Keating Bill. Those who believe in the constitution as a sacred agreement between the states recognize the Keating Bill as dangerous legislation which will let down the bars for a floor of radical legislation and turn over to the Government the regulation of all manufacturing establishment in the several States.

Preparation for After War Needs

There are many reasons for thinking it especially likely that Germany will be our most dangerous industrial competitor at the conclusion of the present struggle. She has demonstrated not only a marvelous industrial efficiency but a capacity for intimate and effective commercial partnership between private initiative and governmental support. In 1870 her export trade was but \$350,000,000 per year.

At the outbreak of the present war she was the possessor of a world trade of \$2,500,000,000 per annum. At the present moment her industrial structure is intact. She possesses Belgium, "the workshop of Europe," with all her natural wealth and such of her industrial structures as survive the ravages of war; she controls four-fifths of the iron and steel supply, three-fifths of the coal supply, of France, and the Pittsburg of Russia, Libau to Warsaw. She has lost not only her greatest customer in Europe—Great Britain—but Russia, fifty per cent of whose imports were from German sources, and it seems likely, human nature being what it is, that for at least a generation the bitterness engendered by the present great conflict will not make "Made in Germany" a recommendation amongst the allied powers or their colonies. To what market will she therefore naturally turn under the stimulus of her necessity? Must it not be once again to South America, in which she had greatly established herself, and our own great domestic market, the most alluring in the world?

What will be our position in such a conflict, if we are called upon to meet low wage costs, short hours and low efficiency? Is it not then our part to look, not with timidity and fear to the future, but with clearness and understanding? The world contest of peace succeeding that of war will be fought with trained men in shops and commerce as the present war was fought by trained men who, to win, must have behind them superior capacity in shop and office.

In an hour when trained skill, whether of labor or of capital, is the chief buttress of national defense, it is organizations of employers that must lead in the great work of industrial preparation.—James Emery in American Industries for March.

PERSONAL NEWS

O. R. Harris has resigned as master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Co., No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

Chas. Koon has accepted the position of outside overseer at the Williamston (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. E. Couch of Ware Shoals, S. C., is now second hand in carding at the Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.

S. A. Rhyne, of Charlotte, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Imperial Yarn Mill, Belmont, N. C.

Arthur Simpson has become second hand in carding at the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Ivester of Greer, S. C., is now night overseer of twisting at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C.

L. H. Cole has resigned as overseer of spinning at Raeford Power and Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C.

Hanna of Greensboro, N. C., is overhauling spinning at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

C. L. Hutcheson is now superintendent of the Sapona Mills, formerly the Cedar Falls (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

D. R. Hinkle has resigned as carder and spinner at Millstead, Ga., to become assistant superintendent at Tallassee, Ala.

C. M. Borden, formerly of Kershaw, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Milstead, Ga.

C. W. Russell of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

J. F. Moss has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

James Airy has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

S. T. Burton has accepted a position as second hand in spooler room at the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

Grady Tucker has resigned his position at the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., and moved to Anderson, S. C.

R. E. Hightower, president of the Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., spent last Saturday in Charlotte on business.

J. H. Stillwell has resigned as superintendent of Atlas Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., and accepted a position at Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

D. H. Jones has resigned as superintendent and manager of Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C., to devote his whole time to the Millen Cotton Mills, Millen, Ga.

C. C. Clark, formerly superintendent of Worth Manufacturing Company, at Harden, N. C., is opening a grocery store at Bessemer City, N. C.

O. J. Booker has resigned as second hand in No. 1 weave room at Lindale, Ga., and will spend the summer in North Carolina.

J. P. Chester has been promoted from overseer of spinning to night superintendent of the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Marvin Poovey, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. L. Howell has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Ernaldson Waste Mill, St. Pauls, N. C.

E. B. Wise of Batesburg, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

J. R. Howe, of the Phenix Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., is now night overseer of weaving at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

L. B. Gibson has resigned as overseer of carding at Seneca, S. C., to become second hand in carding at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

W. R. Mosely of Greer, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. V. Thomason has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. Elkins has been promoted from head loom fixer to overseer of weaving at Victory Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

Grover Sutton of Edenton, N. C., has accepted the position of night spinner at Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. T. Tice of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

W. H. Mathis has resigned his position at the Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga., to become second hand in spinning at Milstead, Ga.

J. P. Eller has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

A. C. Revels has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C., and accepted a position with the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

L. W. Cuddy has resigned as superintendent of the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga., to become assistant superintendent of the Connecticut Mills, Damelson, Conn.



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For the lubrication of all kinds of mill machinery. It is easily applied, efficient and economical. Send for samples to try. No charge.

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708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

Jack Pruitt has resigned his position in the store of the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., and becomes assistant paymaster at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

W. H. Wellington, H. S. Sears and C. E. Riley of Boston, Mass., are in Anderson, S. C., this week for the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gluck Mills.

Eli Kendrick, secretary of the Ozark Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has been visiting at the Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., where he was formerly book-keeper.

J. M. Davis has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Hillside Mills, of the same place.

G. B. Hamby has resigned as overseer of weaving at Aponong Mfg. Co., Kosciusko, Miss., to accept the position of overseer of weaving, Tallassee Falls Mfg. Co., Tallassee, Ala.

J. V. McCombs has been promoted from superintendent of the Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga., to a similar position with an automobile tire fabric mill at North Adams, Mass., which is controlled by the same people that control the Martel Mfg. Co.

J. H. Bagwell has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Hamilton-Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. E. Poovey, superintendent of the Dudley Shoals, Cotton Mills, has also accepted the position of superintendent of the Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C., and will hereafter be general superintendent of the Dudley Shoals and Falls plants.

W. P. Lee has resigned as night superintendent of the Lenoir Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the new Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C., to take effect June 1st.

Pay less and get more

Here is a Mill White that will save you money. It is an economical Mill White. It spreads easy and has a great covering, hiding, and light-reflecting qualities. It can be washed without damage. It retains its brilliancy for a long time, and it leaves a fine surface for refinishing.

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Mill White

Get the Lowe Brothers Mill White Book, and learn the whole story about this wonderful paint. The book tells you WHY and HOW its use will mean money in your pocket. Let us know how many feet of walls and ceilings you have to cover, and we will quote on the minimum amount for good results.

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Boston New York Jersey City Chicago
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Wadesboro, N. C.—An extension is to be made to throwing plant of Wadesboro Silk Manufacturing Co.

Whitnel, N. C.—The Cotton Mill Company's new dwellings are completed.

Clover, S. C.—The Hawthorne Spinning Mill is progressing nicely. A freight train never comes now without stopping at "Hawthorne."

Chesnee, S. C.—The stockholders of the Chesnee Cotton Mill, were here for a part of the day, Wednesday, May 3.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills have built a new opening room and put in a new bale breaker.

Walterboro, S. C.—The name of Walterboro Cotton Mills, recently purchased by John P. Yount, has been changed to Yount Cotton Mills.

Opelika, Ala.—The Opelika Cotton Mills will erect an addition of 20,000 spindles with Lockwood, Greene & Co. as engineers. They now have 15,336 spindles on 30s hosiery and 40s weaving yarns.

Burlington, N. C.—It is understood that Jas. N. Williamson & Sons owners of the Ossipee Mills and Hope-dale Mill will erect three additions of 10,000 spindles each. Contracts for the machinery are said to have been placed.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The Spencer Mills Company of Rutherfordton has been chartered to operate cotton mills and other enterprises. The paid-in capital is \$3,000, which may be increased to \$150,000. W. L. Horn, C. Horn and W. M. Parsley of Forest City are the incorporators.

High Point, N. C.—High Point gets another hosiery mill, the new corporation being known as the Royal Hosiery Company, with a paid-in capital stock of \$5,400. This may be increased to \$100,000. J. W., A. T., and H. C. Kearns, all of High Point, are the incorporators.

Saxapahaw, N. C.—T. Holt Haywood department, Frederick Vietor & Achelis, have been appointed sole selling agents for the Saxapahaw Cotton Mills, manufacturers of staple and dress gingham sold in the markets for many years under the tickets Kingston dress gingham and Manchester staple gingham.

Louisville, Ky.—Amended articles of incorporation have been filed by Louisville Girth & Blanket Mills, changing name to Semple Manufacturing Company; capital stock increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000; amendment signed by V. B., W. M., A. B. and Charles H. Semple, owners of more than two-thirds of capital stock.

Anderson, S. C.—Fire Monday afternoon started in warehouse No. 9 of the Anderson Cotton Mill and as a result about 40 bales of cotton were more or less burned and about 250 more damaged by water. The building was also damaged, but to no great amount. The loss is covered by insurance.

Durham, N. C.—The Erwin Yarn Agency received a charter with \$125,000 capital authorized and \$5,000 subscribed, for the purpose of marketing general cotton milling textile products. The incorporators are W. A. Erwin, Durham; Eugene Holt, Burlington; J. L. Erwin, Concord; Lawrence Holt, Jr., Burlington, and J. E. Erwin, Morganton.

Covington, Ga.—The installation of the new Draper looms for the Covington Mills will begin in a few days and the company expects to have the looms in full operation as soon as possible after the installation is completed. The loom harness equipment for these looms is to be with the duplex flat steel heddles, the order for the same having been placed with Hampton Smith of Greenville, S. C., Southern Agent of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Anderson, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gluck Mills was held in the office of the mills last week. Gratifying reports were submitted for the year by the officers, and the usual dividend of four per cent was authorized, payable July 1st.

The board of directors was re-elected. It is composed of W. H. Wellington, S. S. Sears, S. G. Wellington, C. E. Riley, T. O. Nicholson, J. R. Vandiver, J. Louis Gray, R. S. Ligon and Robert E. Ligon.

The board held a meeting subsequent to the meeting of the stockholders, and re-elected officers for another year, as follows: J. R. Vandiver, vice president; Stanley Morton, secretary and treasurer, and Robert E. Ligon manager.

Gastonia, N. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Seminole Cotton Mills Company held last Thursday the following were chosen directors: C. B. Armstrong, T. A. Ratchford, D. M. Jones, A. E. Moore, W. H. Adams, J. H. Daingerfield and A. K. Winget. The directors then organized by electing the following officers: C. B. Armstrong, president and treasurer; A. K. Winget, assistant treasurer; T. A. Ratchford, vice-president; W. Ralph Armstrong, secretary. Work has already begun on the sidetrack leading from the C. & N.-W. main line to the newly purchased site south of city and work on the building will begin at once. The Seminole will be a 10,000 spindle mill and will be equipped to manufacture combed peeler yarns numbers 50 to 80.

Charlotte, N. C.—It has been officially announced that the Johnston Manufacturing Company is to double its plant in North Charlotte. The present equipment consists of 5,000 spindles on coarse yarn. This is to be increased to 10,000 spindles. The work of building an additional building will start shortly and the machinery will be set up just as quickly as it can be obtained. The Johnston Manufacturing Company is the property of C. W. Johnston and son, Horace Johnston of this city.

Cliffside, N. C.—A charter has been granted for a big hydro-electro power development projection for Rutherford county. It is backed by R. R. Haynes, the well-known cotton mill man of Cliffside; Charles H. Haynes and Ceasar Cone, the millionaire mill owner and magnate of Greensboro. It is to be known as the Broad River Electric Power Company and will furnish light and power for Cliffside and other villages in Rutherford. The paid-in capital is \$150,000, with a total authorized capital stock of \$500,000.

Blacksburg, S. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Blacksburg Knitting Mill the question of starting the mill to work was discussed and it was decided to begin work by June 1st. The following were elected directors: R. S. Cooksey, C. H. Bird, J. G. Sapoch, Capt. McK. Albergotti and Henry Jacamin. The directors then elected R. S. Cooksey, president; C. H. Bird, vice-president, and J. G. Sapoch, secretary and treasurer, and Henry Jacamin, superintendent. The mill is small and will turn out, when run to capacity, about 200 dozen pairs of hosiery daily.

Anderson, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Riverside Manufacturing Company was held in the mill office last week. B. B. Gossett, as president and treasurer, submitted a report showing that the mill is getting along splendidly. The showing was very gratifying to the stockholders.

The following were re-elected as directors to serve another year: D. A. Ledbetter, Jas. P. Gossett, B. B. Gossett, J. H. Anderson of Anderson; W. C. Cleveland of Greenville; Alfred Moore of Welford, and J. J. Mitchell, Jr., Craig Mitchell and C. S. Mitchell of the east.

The directors held a meeting subsequent to the meeting of the directors, and re-elected officers for another year, as follows: B. B. Gossett, president and treasurer; Jas. P. Gossett, vice president and J. W. Tribble, secretary.

Anderson, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toxaway Manufacturing Company was held in the office of the mill. The report of the president, B. B. Gos-

sett, for the past year, was gratifying.

Directors were re-elected for another year, as follows: D. A. Ledbetter, Jas. P. Gossett, B. B. Gossett, Jas. D. Hammett, of Anderson; W. C. Cleveland of Greenville; Alfred Moore of Welford and J. J. Mitchell, Jr., of Philadelphia; Simeon Baldwin of Baltimore and W. H. Baldwin of New York.

The directors re-elected the officers, as follows: B. B. Gossett, president and treasurer; Jas. P. Gossett, vice president, and J. W. Tribble, secretary.

Hampton Cotton Mills Sale.

The sale of the Hampton Cotton Mills by the Parker Cotton Mills Co. will be decided at an early date. It is understood that the deal as originally announced in the Southern Textile Bulletin will be made to Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, Mass., for \$3,000,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co. will dispose of the goods to the Pacific Print Works where they will be converted. It is rumored that Lockwood, Greene & Co. will open a commission house in New York.

Coal Buying for South Carolina Mills.

The coal buying committee for the South Carolina cotton mills recently placed a contract with the Clinchfield Fuel Company for approximately 300,000 tons of steam coal for consumption in cotton mills in South Carolina. The contract bid was \$1.40 per ton, an increase of 20 cents per ton over the successful bid of last year.

The price of coal was increased this year by shortage in production, on account of labor scarcity, increased exports and the unusually heavy consumption of coke by the steel manufacturers.

Cotton Tests at Textile School.

The United States Government through its Cotton Standardization Department is making a number of tests on the standard grades of cotton at the Textile Department of the A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C. These tests will probably continue for about six months and will be to determine the exact amount of waste, such as sand, leaf, etc., contained in the various grades of cotton. This work is very important and will be a great help to the textile students of the above college.

Dan River Mill Y. M. C. A. Rapidly Nears Completion.

The new Y. M. C. A. building put up by the Dan River Cotton Mill corporation, Danville, Va., at a cost of over \$50,000, is now rapidly nearing completion, the roof having already been built. Workmen have begun on the interior decorations.

H. E. Spassard, for the past two years general secretary of the Charlottesville Y. M. C. A., has been appointed secretary and has already arrived in order to supervise the installment of furniture and to prepare plans for the opening of the institution.

Texas Textile Association Meets.

The third semi-annual meeting of the Texas Textile Association was held in Waxahachie on Wednesday, May 3rd.

The visiting members spent the forenoon inspecting the plant of the Waxahachie Cotton Mill Co., where particular attention was paid to the new equipment which has recently been installed.

An elaborate dinner was served at the Hotel Rogers, being the compliments of the management of the Waxahachie Cotton Mill Co.

After dinner the business session was held, in which considerable interest was manifested.

Papers were read by W. H. Gibson, superintendent the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, and D. W. Poole, superintendent Sherman Mfg. Co. Mr. Gibson had a paper on "Spinning Room Ideas," which brought forth considerable discussion from several of the members. His remarks concerning his experience with bank clocks on spinning were particularly interesting.

Mr. Poole had an excellent paper on "Slashing and Size Making."

This was decidedly the best meeting the Texas Textile Association has held both in point of attendance and interest shown in the general discussions.

The annual election of officers was held at this meeting.

W. M. Howorth, superintendent of the Waxahachie Mill, was elected president to succeed W. S. Morton superintendent Dallas Cotton Mill Company.

D. W. Poole, superintendent The Sherman Manufacturing Co., was elected second vice president to succeed Mr. Hook.

C. S. Tatum was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

After the election of officers the meeting was adjourned to meet in Sherman on the third Wednesday in October, 1916.

The following members were present: Estes, R. C., Corsicana; Farrell, Edward, Hillshoro; Gibson, W. H. West; Hook, J. H., Denison; Howorth, W. M., Waxahachie; May, Geo. C., Bonham; Morton, W. S., Dallas; Mosheim, W. M., McKinney; Poole, D. W., Sherman; Moak, J. E., Waxahachie; Cleary, J. B., Waxahachie; Files, S. J., Itasca; Bonduran, Corsicana; Booth, McKinney Heath, Corsicana; Arthur, West; Bagley, J. B., College Station; Tatum, C. S., College Station.



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

Welfare Work in Mills Resumed.

The mill village demonstration work is to be resumed in South Carolina under the leadership of James L. Carberry, the originator of the plan to improve conditions in mill villages. The work was begun several years ago at Rock Hill by Mr. Carberry. When the Smith-Lever act went into effect the appropriation was cut off by the United States department of agriculture on the ground that the work could not be classed under the head of agriculture. From Rock Hill the work spread to 20 mills in the state.

Following the withdrawal of federal support, Governor Manning, in a message to the legislature, urged that a state bureau of welfare work be created. Bills were introduced in the house and senate. The house bill passed without a dissenting vote and the measure was sent to second reading in the senate. Before the bill was finally passed, the legislature adjourned. The measure was to have been taken up at the last session of the legislature, but word came that federal aid was to be extended and the the state bureau was unnecessary.

When the federal government withdrew support from the work, Mr. Carberry went to Beaufort as county farm demonstration agent. Several weeks ago he returned to Rock Hill and is actively engaged in organizing the clubs in the mills of the state.

The objects of the mill village demonstration work are as follows: Home gardens, summer and winter; home canning; horticulture, fruit, shrubbery, flowers, planting and propagation; landscape work; home sanitation, elimination of breeding places of flies and mosquitoes; club work, juniors from 8 to 18 years of age, seniors over 18 years old, Irish potatoes, corn; plant diseases and insect pests. The allied interests are: Illustrated lectures, agricultural schools, field meetings, night meetings and mill village fairs. The government is prepared to furnish experts on the above subjects for the benefit of the people of mill villages.

Under the mill demonstration regulations the pay of the state director is provided by the government on condition that the local demonstrator or leader be paid by the mill companies.

Several prizes will be offered to the members of the junior tomato club work.

Will Sell F. O. B.

The announcement made by certain mills that their products would be hereafter sold "f. o. b. mill," instead of f. o. b. New York, was regarded in the trade as a step in the right direction.—Journal of Commerce.

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Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

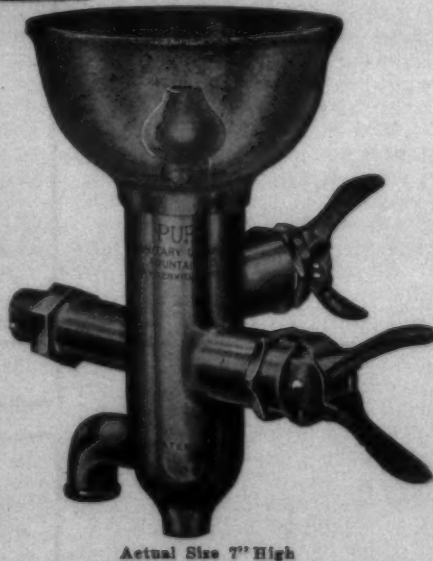
SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haverhill, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Trading in the primary cotton goods market last week was not as active as it has been for some time. The situation as regards Germany affected trading and buyers and sellers moved very conservatively. Mills and selling agents showed less desire to receive offers for goods to be delivered late this year. Business was not checked entirely, and in some quarters trade went on rather actively.

For the new fall season, cotton goods seem to be well settled in value in spite of the higher levels at which goods are held. Print cloths and brown sheetings are more firmly held than for some time and many of the purchases already made have plainly been induced by the dyestuff situation. Printers and finishers are able to handle goods at a price and the high prices have not stopped buying.

Mills making wash cotton goods claim to have gotten even to a large extent with their deliveries on old contracts. Many delays have been caused by the difficulty in securing dyestuffs and getting the goods finished. Some of the large jobbing houses have succeeded in getting deliveries completed on goods ordered for early delivery from the mills and these houses have about finished their summer trade.

Export trade has suffered from many restrictions imposed by England which have been little noticed because of the diplomatic situation with Germany. The control over British ships by the British Government has held back many shipments of goods outside of the fighting zone, this being especially true of the Pacific coast trade, where many shipments to China and India have been restricted by lack of transportation facilities.

The market for wide print cloths was rather active during the week with prices held high and firmer. The strengthening in the sheeting market has been particularly noticeable. Large sales of 4-yard 56x60s have been reported at 6 1-2 cents. Some sales of these goods were also reported at slightly lower prices. There was not much trade last week in 40-inch goods for bag purposes as burlaps have become easier, and many of the mills have all the business on hand that they can handle.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, inquiry was somewhat better and the market continued on a very firm basis. The mills showed a decided preference to deal in nearby deliveries and most of the contracts placed were limited through July. Sateens and wide goods were somewhat firmer. The total sales for the week were about 125,000 pieces. Business put through was better than was expected, though it was somewhat below the output for the week.

The feature of the week was the demand for wide goods and sateens. Inquiry and trade in the latter goods was much better than it has been for some weeks, and manufacturers

are convinced that buyers have taken on a new interest in these goods. For some time sateens have sold only in a limited way. The 38 1-2 inch style was the most active in the wide goods business throughout. Mill men in Fall River have expressed much satisfaction over the fact that Southern mills are now holding wide goods on the same basis as they are held in Fall River.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,	
64x64s	4 1-2
28-inch, 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
68x72s	6 3-8
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	5 3-4
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-2
Brown drills, std.	8 1-4
Sheetings, So. std.	8
3-yard, 48x48s	7 5-8
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-2
4-yard, 48x48s	6
4-yard, 44x44s	6
5-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2
Denims, 9-ounce	At value
Denims, 220s	At value
Selkirk, 8-ounce, d'k.	14
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	14
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-	
inch duck	17 1-2
Woodberry, sail d'k.	17 1/2
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	20
Alexander, ounce d'k.	11c b'sis
Buckeye, ounce duck.	11c b'sis
Ticking, 8-ounce.	15
Standard prints	7
Standard gingham.	8
Dress gingham.	9 1-2 10 1-2
Kid finished cambrics.	6 7

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	105
In sight same 7 days last y'r.	145
In sight for month	76
In sight same date last y'r.	79
In sight for season	11,208
In sight same date last y'r.	14,501
Port receipts for season	6,611
Port receipts same date last year	10,213
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,071
Overland same date last year.	1,067
Southern mill takings for season	3,204
Southern same date last y'r.	2,625
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	321
Interior last year	597
Foreign exports for week	120
Foreign same 7 days last y'r.	205
Foreign for season	4,556
Foreign same date last year.	7,340
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	58
Northern same 7 days last y'r.	68
Northern for season	2,479
Northern to same date last y'r.	2,804
Statement of World's Visible Supply.	
Total visible this week	4,958
Total visible last week	5,203
Of this the total American this week	3,423
Of this the total American last year	5,252

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



RICHARD A. BLYTHE

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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

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THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
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Sizings and Finishings

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FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

How to Figure Out and Arrange Pattern Work

For Weaving Colored Fabrics

By J. G. KING

PRICE \$1.00

CLARK PUB. CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business was not very large in the yarn market last week, being a good deal smaller than the volume put through in most of the weeks this year. However, the trading is still much larger than it was this time last year. From the South the receipts of yarn were large and deliveries were accepted promptly.

There were a good many inquiries from knitters for carded yarn on cones during last week, but actual sales were not very large. Many knitters hold firmly to the belief that prices will be lower in the fall, and prefer to wait rather than buy now. On the other hand, some spinners are not inclined to sell for fall delivery now, as they believe prices are going higher. There is not much in the situation to indicate lower prices for some time to come, as the demand is sufficiently strong to keep prices firm. Large quantities of coarse numbers are being exported and this helps to keep prices up. Some dealers claim to be getting better prices for export trade than for domestic sales.

Southern spinners are quoting 26s cones at 26 cents, but one sold 50,000 pounds for 25 1-2 cents. Some of the sales, which included quantities of 25,000 to 100,000 pounds to domestic knitters, were as follows: Coarse numbers on the basis of 20 1-2 to 21 1-2 cents for 10s, Southern frame spun cones; 18s cones, 22 1-2 to 23 cents; 20s cones, 23 to 24 cents; 24s cones, 24 1-2 to 25 1-2 cents; 26s cones, 25 1-2 to 26 1-2 cents; double carded 26s cones, 27 cents.

The demand for fine 2-ply combed yarns last week was mostly for prompt and spot shipment. Many hosiery manufacturers are in great of mercerized yarns, and the demand is greater than the supply. Quotations are going higher all the time, some very fancy prices being paid for small lots to fill in with. Prices on 2-ply combed yarns have gotten so high that many knitters are using single yarns instead, and others are trying double carded yarns. Consequently the demand for single yarn is quickening and prices are getting firmer. Most of the sales during the week were small quantities, though there were one or two sales of 20,000 to 50,000 pounds, deliveries to start before June 1st. The best demand for single combed yarns was for 18s and finer.

The demand for carded weaving yarn was rather light during the week, but prices are moving upward and are very firm. Staple numbers are all higher with the two-plies much better than single yarns.

30s	32	—
36s	38	—
40s	41	—42
50s	55	—57
60s	60	—62
3-ply 8s upholstery	20	—21
4-ply 8s upholstery	20	—21

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	19	—10 1-2
10s	20	—
12s	21	1-2
14s	22	—
16s	22	1-2
20s	23	—23 1-2
22s	23	—
26s	25	1-2—26
30s	28	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	21	1-2—22
14s	21	1-2—22
16s	23	—
20s	23	1-2—24
22s	23	1-2—24
24s	23	1-2—24
26s	25	—
28s	26	—
30s	28	—
40s	36	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, etc

8s to 10s	21	—22
12s to 14s	23	—23 1-2
2-ply 16s	24	—24 1-2
2-ply 20s	—	—26
2-ply 24s	29	—
2-ply 26s	30	—
2-ply 30s	31	1-2—32
2-ply 40s	49	—41
2-ply 50s	54	—
2-ply 60s	60	—

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	20	1-2—
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2—
14s	22	—
16s	22	3-4—
18s	23	—
20s	23	—
22s	—	—23 1-2
24s	—	—24
26s	25	—
28s	—	—25
30s	—	—26 1-2
40s	38	—

Eastern Carded Cones.

10s	24	—
11s	24	1-2—
12s	15	—
14s	25	1-2—
16s	26	—
18s	26	1-2—
20s	26	—27
22s	28	—
24s	29	—
26s	30	—
28s	32	—
30s	33	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	20	—21
10s to 12s	21	1-2—22
14s	22	1-2—23
16s	23	1-2—24
20s	25	1-2—26
24s	28	—28 1-2
26s	29	1-2—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	35	—36
24s	37	—38
30s	44	—45
40s	50	—52
50s	62	—63
60s	72	—74
70s	80	—72
80s	90	—95

A. M. Law & Co. Spartanburg, S. C. BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	97	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	...	...
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	10	20
Aragon Mills, S. C.	60	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	95	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	105	115
Augusta Factory, Ga.	...	25
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	100
Brandon Mills, S. C.	40	50
Brogan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Cabarrus Cot. Mills, N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	60	...
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	110	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	100
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	70	...
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	...	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	10	...
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	...	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	180	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Enoree Mfg. Co. S. C. pfd	...	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	...
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	...	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	63	70
Gainesv'e Cot. M., Ga. com.	50	60
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	90	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	...	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg Co. pfd	...	100
Gluck Mills, S. C.	...	75
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	...	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Greenwood Cot. Mills, S. C.	50	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	90	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	110	...
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	175	...
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	...	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	100	...
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	37 1/2	50
King, John P. Mfg. Co. Ga.	...	85
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	...
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	...	100
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	...
Limestone Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	35	...
Loray Mills, N. C. com.	...	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st pfd	...	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	70	...
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molohon Mfg. Co.	70	...
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	...
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...	...
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140	...
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	...
Olympia Mill, S. C. 1st pfd	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co. pfd	...	...
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	80	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	...	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	105

Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	...
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	...
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	...
Parker Mills Co., S. C.	11 1/2	...
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	...	...
Richland Cot. Mills, pfd	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	...	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	...	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	103	106
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	30
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd.	37 1/2	...
Union-Buffalo, 2nd pfd.	5	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	55
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	...	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	...	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	90	...
Wiscasset Cot. Mills
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	102	...

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Loom Harnesses

Our experience shows that for all ordinary weaving, cabled twine loom harnesses weave best and wear longest. This twine is hard to knit and difficult to finish but our harnesses are so carefully made and so thoroughly inspected that every cabled twine harness which we send out is smoothly finished and free from twisted eyes.

GARLAND
MFG. CO.



Saco, Maine

Personal Items

J. M. Gray has accepted a position with the Cabarrus Mills, Concord, N. C.

S. B. Tanner, president of the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills is in New York on business this week.

Byron F. Card has resigned as manager of the Fitzgerald (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept a position with the Columbia (S. C.) Mills.

M. L. Smith has accepted the position of time keeper in the weaving department of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

J. B. Harris, overseer of spinning at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has been on a trip to Charleston, S. C.

J. C. Dudisell has been promoted from time keeper in weaving department to second hand in weave room No. 1 at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

M. J. Ray, superintendent of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., is rapidly recovering from an illness and expects to return to his work at an early date.

Geo. Ray, second hand in spinning in Pelzer (S. C.) Mill No. 4, who was taken sick during a recent trip to Greenville has been able to return home.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin has returned from a four-weeks' wedding trip, during which he visited the Textile Exposition at Boston, Mass.

J. C. Self president of the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has returned from a fishing trip. While away he sent each of his overseers in a fine fish.

Will Taylor has been promoted from second hand in carding to night overseer of the hosiery department at the Riverside Mill, Anderson, S. C.

Caesar Cone, president of White Oak and Proximity Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has offered to donate \$10,000 towards a \$30,000 charity hospital to be erected in that city.

The Color Situation.

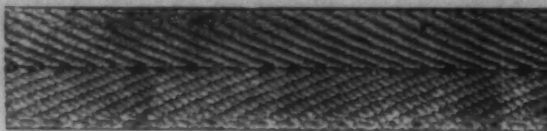
Now that Dr. Norton has been almost forgotten, in spite of his avalanche of press matter, to which he devoted no little attention, probably under the belief that publicity would create a panacea for the shortage of dyes, the question naturally arises, has any material progress been made by the Department of Commerce in solving the shortage of dyes and chemicals? For several weeks we heard of new "discoveries," of gigantic corporations formed to fill the void created by the inability to import German colors, of processes that would not only duplicate German-made dyes, but would render them available at a greatly less cost. To what extent the people, hoping for a solution of the color problem, placed faith in the campaign of publicity is problematical.

It is now two months or more since Dr. Norton packed his effects and stopped his mimeograph, and in that time the paper manufacturers and others looking for a new source of dyes have failed to observe the benefits that Dr. Norton promised. We do not like to be pessimistic, but looking at the situation with an open mind we are unable to reach the conclusion that Mr. Redfield's department has performed any portion of the task that it set out to do. There are no signs of an American dye industry being created, nor are there hopes of one being born in the near future. When Dr. Norton was taking space in the New York papers we took occasion to state that the color problem was one that must be solved quickly and that the quickest way to place before color users a source of supplies rested with the administration and not with American ingenuity. We firmly believe that in due time there will be an American dye industry, but that is not the question that is of dominant interest to manufacturers who require colors. Their interest, and it is not selfish, was and is to secure adequate supplies of this much needed commodity quickly. In this respect Dr. Norton has failed lamentably to do what everyone thought he had set out to do.

We understand that there are hundreds of cases of dyes held up at Rotterdam. These dyes were purchased and paid for prior to the time set by the British Order-in-Council, March 2, 1915, but have not come forward as yet. Is England wilfully procrastinating and is our government meekly accepting Eng-

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RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO.,

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TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

This is an old preparation well known to the majority of cotton manufacturers on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. It is very soluble in water and combines readily with any starch. This size



TRADE MARK
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

comes in the form of a gum or paste and is especially valuable where drop wires are used to reduce shedding. It also attracts moisture, thereby strengthening the yarn. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow or Soluble Oil with it. Write for formula.

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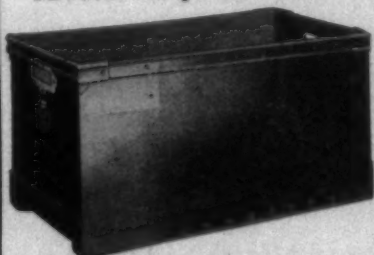
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COTTON MILL For Sale Cheap

Located on Canal, Augusta, Ga., 5,000 spindles, 150 looms, etc., brick buildings and weave shed. 26,000 square feet floor space. Water power \$5.50 per horse per year. Old machinery, but price cheaper than cost buildings. G. H. Nixon, Augusta, Ga.

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PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 98 per cent in all other States. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner, Southern Railway, Room 129, Washington, D. C.

land's interference with the well- Rotterdam. To pay 400 to 600 per cent over normal prices for colors, on those dyes and chemicals? It is when large quantities are lying idle high time that some real action be taken that will force England to hasten the release of dyes now at Mill (New York).

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Operatives Wanted

Wanted. Spinners, doffers, winders and spooler hands. Best running work in this section, good healthy place to live, regular work. Apply to overseer spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—Frame hands and spinners. Good wages. Excellent mill conditions and fine mountain climate. Best place to live in the United States. Address Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

WANTED.

A FEW GOOD FAMILIES OF SPINNERS FOR NIGHT WORK. RUN FIVE NIGHTS AND PAY FOR SIX. ALL FRAMES ON FINE WORK. GOOD SPINNERS CAN RUN FROM 12 TO 14 SIDES. PAY 12½¢ PER SIDE. HOUSE ALL SCREENED. GOOD WATER AND A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE. WOULD PAY TRANSPORTATION FOR ONES WHO CAN GIVE GOOD REFERENCE. ALSO WANT A FEW GOOD DRAPER WEAVERS FOR BOTH DAY AND NIGHT. ADDRESS S. G. DOVER, SUP'T. KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.

Help Wanted.

Wanted—Cotton Mill Help.—Families of good moral character. Good wages, houses, schools and churches. Celebrated artesian water. Clark-Pratt Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.

For Sale.

One 12-inch swing foot screw cutting, Blaisdell Lathe, Universal Chuck, center rest, friction clutch. Nearly new. Write G. H. Logan, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Wanted.

Speeder and Intermediate Hands.
The Lincoln Cotton Mill Co.,
Evansville, Ind.

FOR SALE—QUICK DELIVERY.

Six second hand H. & B. Cards. Cylinders are good, doffers and flats need reclothing. May be seen in operation at our plant. Louisville Cotton Mills Company, Louisville, Ky.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have fifteen years experience. Am married and sober. Can give best of references. Address No. 1418.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer a room of 20,000 to 50,000 spindles on fine yarns as have had long successful experience on fine numbers. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire better location. Good references. Address No. 1425.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of large card room and would only change for better position. Good references. Address No. 1426.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mill, or overseer of weaving or spinning in either weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1428.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept large card room or carding and spinning. Now employed as carder. Information relative to character and ability will be furnished when desired. Address No. 1427.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Can handle 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Can furnish references from not only superintendents but presidents and general managers for whom I have worked. Address 1429.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can give good references. Address No. 1492.

SUPERINTENDENT desires to correspond with Southern mill that is not getting quality and quantity and quality. 25 years experience on both white and colored work. Hosiery yarns also. Apply to No. 1434.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Prefer yarn mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1435.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1436.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work. Can give last employers as reference. Address No. 1430.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Age 37. Do not indulge in intoxicating drinks. Am textile graduate but practical mill man. Have held present position six years. Address No. 1431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held present job as superintendent for 12 years and am giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1432.

WANT position as overseer of carding. WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1437.

WANT position as superintendent of either white or colored goods mill. Am experienced as designer. Am now employed but would prefer mill of better locality. Good references. Address No. 1438.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1439.

WANT position as superintendent weaving mill on either white or colored work. Have had ten years experience as overseer of weaving on printed cloths, sheetings, drills, and ginghams. Can furnish best of references and handle mill in first class shape. Address No. 1440.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but would prefer to change. Address No. 1441.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Had rather take a job that is down and pull it up. Am a good manager of help with long experience and am a hustler.

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Good references. Address No. 1442.

WANT position as superintendent of or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger salary. Have good education and am manager of help. Five years experience as machine erector. Address No. 1443.

WANT position as overseer of carding in a medium size mill. Am a good carder and can get quantity and quality with a minimum cost. Age 30, married, strictly temperate. Good references from present and past employers. Address No. 1444.

WANT position as superintendent of woolen mill or cotton waste mill. Have had special experience handling waste or woolen system and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1445.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 35. Have had twenty years experience in weave room on plain and fancy weaves. Good references. Address No. 1446.

WANT position as second hand or overseer in card room. 14 years experience. Age 28, strictly sober. Will furnish as references all former superintendents for whom I have worked. Address No. 1447.

WANT a place at a cotton mill, as cotton man. Thoroughly experienced. Ten years with dealers and brokers. Familiar with conditions, grade and staple of cotton. Competent to look after entire end of business. Correspondence solicited. Write No. 1448.

WANT position as overseer of carding in good mill. 38 years old, married, long experience. Good references from mills in which I have run rooms. Can come at once. Address No. 1449.

WANT position as superintendent of mill from 30,000 to 40,000 spindles. Either yarn or weaving mill. Am practical carder, spinner and weaver. Will not consider anything under \$3,000 per year. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1450.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, slashing and warping. Age 35. Married. Have been overseer of weaving for past seven years. Can change at once. Address No. 1451.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed as overseer of large weave room and am giving satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1452.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had six years experience as mill master mechanic and can furnish good references. Address 1453.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder or spinner in large mill. Would prefer North Carolina. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Address 1454.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have 12 years experience as overseer in such mills as Eagle and Phenix, Muscogee and Dan River. Age 35. At present employed. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1455.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had 4 years experience as overseer of spinning and wish large room. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1456.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish former employers as references. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Address No. 1457.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 17 years experience on carded and combed work. Married. Age 32. At present employed as overseer of carding. Good references. Address No. 1458.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am giving satisfaction on present job as night overseer, but wish to change to day job. Address No. 1459.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am now employed as carder and spinner. Age 29. Can furnish best kind of references. Address No. 1460.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of best mills in the South and have been with present mill for 7 years. Can furnish references. Address No. 1461.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 30 years experience as overseer of carding on both coarse and fine numbers. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address 1462.

WANT position as overseer weaving at not less than \$4.00. Can deliver the goods, without the "bull." Ten years as overseer. Experienced on white and colored goods, considered a No. 1 Draper man. References, present employers. Address No. 1463.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am especially competent on Draper looms. Can furnish references from all former employers. Address No. 1463.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer different class of work. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1465.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer. Am giving satisfaction but prefer larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1466.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am now employed but prefer to change. Have had 14 years experience. Address No. 1467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 44, married, strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 1468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. Age 44. Strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work, white and colored. References from all former employers. Address No. 1469.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am a young man of good training and experience. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address 1470.

WANT position as master mechanic or roller coverer. Age 50. 30 years experience as machinist and roller coverer. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 1471.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. Age 34. 12 years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 1472.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of some of the most prosperous mills in the South and had long experience on wide varieties of goods. Fine references. Address No. 1473.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Long experience with good mill, and can furnish best of references. If in need of a sober man who is a good manager of help, can give production. Address 1474.

WANT position as superintendent of a cloth mill or overseer of large weave room. Long experience and good references. Can change on short notice. Address 1475.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1476.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small room or second-hand in large room. Age 27, married, sober. Am a hustler for production and have had experience

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Yarn Mill for Sale

For Sale: A 7,000 spindle hosiery yarn mill. Machinery up-to date. Been operated only a short time. Will be sold at a very low price to responsible parties. Address J. Z. Miller, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., or O. A. Robbins, Florence, Ala.

on both white and colored goods. Can furnish former superintendents as references. Address No. 1477.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all details connected with manufacture of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to executive ability and character. Address No. 1478.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am young man, married and have good experience in large mill. Can come on short notice. First class reference. Address No. 1479.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish references from past and present employers. Address No. 1480.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or would take second hand in large room. Have had long experience. No bad habits. Would also consider position as supply clerk, or clerk in mill store. Good experience in both. Address No. 1481.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of weaving or cloth room. Long experience on almost all classes of goods. Can furnish best references as to character and ability. Address No. 1482.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long and varied experience and can give satisfaction. Best of references. Now employed. Address No. 1483.

WANTED a position as manager or Supt. of a cotton mill on grey or colored goods. Would be especially strong at a place needing a

man capable of being manager and Supt. Correspondence Invited. Address No. 1484.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and slashing. Age 48, 26 years experience in cotton mill business, 16 years as overseer. Now employed, but desire to make a change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1485.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Am a textile school graduate with several years practical experience. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1487.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room on all kinds of white goods, fancy drills, sheeting, etc. Can furnish best of references from former employees. Address No. 1488.

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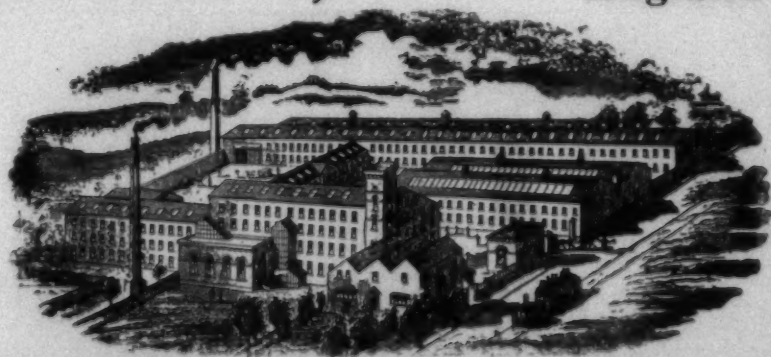
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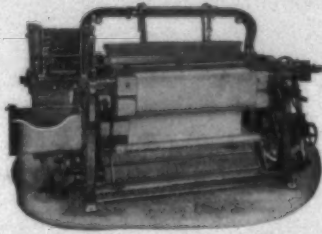
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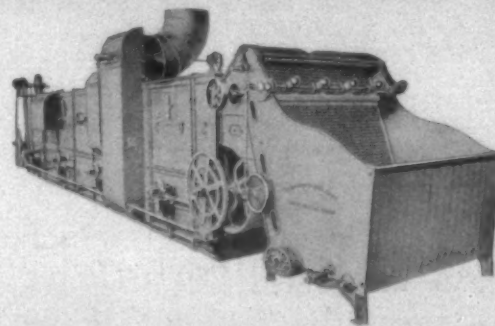
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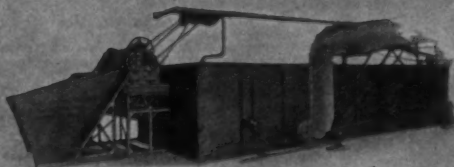
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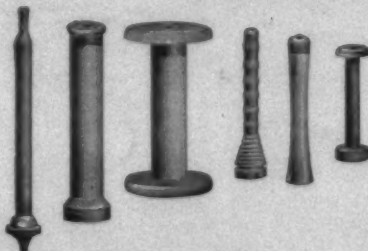
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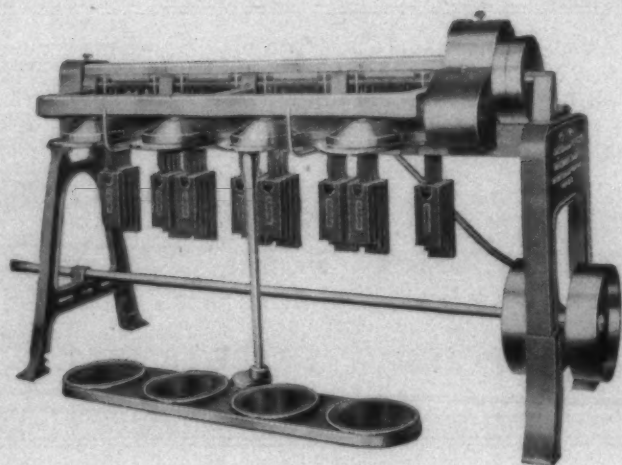
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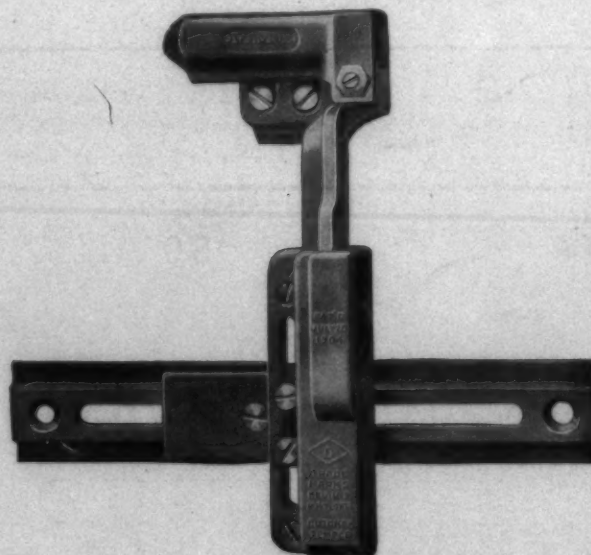
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